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described. Accounts of persons fainting or falling in the streets in consequence of sudden onset of influenza have been much exaggerated.

Most of the deaths attributed to influenza have been due to pulmonary complications, although these complications in the young adult and persons of early middle age are occurring far less frequently than in the pandemic years of 1918-19. The clinical evidence points to a somewhat severe incidence among very young children and a heavier fatality in persons at advanced ages. According to the latest weekly return available for London, more than one-third of the deaths attributed to influenza occur in persons over 65, who constitute about 6 per cent of the population.

The advice which was given to the public on the precautions to be taken against influenza in the Ministry's memorandum of December, 1919, is generally applicable to the present outbreak, and little can be added to it. Stress may again be laid on the importance of persons attacked by influenza at once going home to bed, keeping warm, and obtaining necessary medical and nursing treatment. Special care should be taken to guard against the risk of bronchopneumonia in young children, who, when attacked by influenza, should be kept at home in a warm room until the symptoms are over. In all cases during convalescence precautions should be taken against chill and unnecessary exposure. It is also important that persons with acute colds should take all ordinary precautions against conveying massive infection to others when coughing and sneezing.

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### MEASURES AGAINST INFLUENZA IN ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.

The following statements were obtained from the municipal medical officer of Zurich, Switzerland:

Influenza was made notifiable in Switzerland, August 23, 1921. From December 1, 1921, to January 16, 1922, 139 cases of this disease have been reported in Zurich. In view of the general outbreak of influenza in various parts of Europe, especially in Germany and later in Switzerland, the health department of the Canton of Zurich, on January 3, 1922, issued a circular of warning.

In order that the municipal medical authorities may be kept as thoroughly informed as possible in regard to the progress of the disease, physicians are required either to report each case when it comes under their observation or to make weekly reports on forms supplied by the cantonal health department.

The weekly report must cover all new cases arising during that week, and the cases must be tabulated under three age groups, viz:

- (a) Patients under 15 years of age;
- (b) Patients between 15 and 45 years of age; and
- (c) Patients over 45 years of age.

In order to get some data on the question of immunity, a statement is required giving information as to whether or not the patient has had influenza before.

The progress of the disease is so rapid that it is necessary to take promptly all possible precautions.

The medical authorities of Zurich have prescribed the following regulations:

1. Healthy persons are urgently advised to absent themselves from crowded places because of the danger of infection there existing. Especially are parents and guardians warned against the great danger of infection to which young people are exposed by visiting pleasure resorts, dancing classes, etc. All meetings not of an urgent character should, for the present, be postponed.

2. There should be no exposed coughing or sneezing in the direction of others. A handkerchief, or at least a hand, should be held before the nose and mouth.

There should also be no spitting on the floor or ground, no unnecessary hand shaking, no moistening of the fingers with the lips when wrapping food articles in packing paper, when delivering tickets, when turning pages of books or periodicals in reading rooms, or when counting bank notes, etc.

3. Persons infected with grippe (even light cases) and grippe suspects, persons with coughs or colds, and persons not yet entirely recovered from grippe must, as long as they are feverish or have coughs and colds, remain away from their places of employment, as well as from churches, theaters, meetings, restaurants, moving picture shows, shops, schools, libraries, barber shops, and street cars.

Persons in whose homes grippe exists should, as far as possible, keep away from those who are ill and their rooms. They may go to their places of business as long as they feel well, but as soon as they begin to feel sick they must remain at home and consider themselves grippe suspects until the suspicion has been proved to be without foundation.

4. Business managers, street car personnel, etc., are authorized to remove from their places of business, from street cars, etc., persons who seem to be grippe suspects or persons who cough and sneeze in a conspicuous manner, especially if they make themselves obnoxious by violating the prohibition against coughing or sneezing in the direction of others.

In its own interest the public is requested to give aid and support to responsible persons and officials in the performance of their duties.

5. Whoever violates the rules laid down in items 2 and 3, or who obstructs others in enforcing them, is subject to the penalties prescribed in the decree of the city council. If a violation of the regulations results in a spreading of the disease, as an additional punishment the case will be referred to the criminal judge under paragraph 223 of the Penal Code.